FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JOURNAL DISCUSSES SPARE PARTS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU201745 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian pp 5-18, Issue 12, Dec 78 AU

[Fehmi Shehu article: "To Meet the Needs of the Economy for Spare Parts, Equipment and Fuels by Relying on Our Own Forces"]

[Excerpts] The reduction of imports and the need to meet in an increasingly better manner the economy's requirements for spare parts, equipment, tires and fuels by relying on our own efforts have been and remain one of the most important requirements for achieving the considerable tasks set out in the plan for all sectors of the country's economy and defense under the conditions of the fierce encirclement and of the imperialist-revisionist blockade. This has become even more imperative following the betrayal by the Chinese leadership. Therefore one of the major objectives set out by the party with regard to the development of the technical and scientific revolution in the engineering field is to insure the maximal utilization of all existing possibilities and reserves for meeting these requirements from our own domestic production and in the most varied ways. As in all other fields of our country's activity, great experience also has been accumulated in the field of engineering sciences, although these sciences are comparatively young.

As a result of the effort made to understand and implement the party's directives and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings concerning the development of the technical and scientific revolution in accordance with our specific conditions, technical discipline has been reinforced, the organization of the work for the maintenance and utilization of machinery and equipment has been improved, the production of a large range of spare parts has been mastered and important measures have been taken to renew old used parts and tires. The first Albanian tractor, various agricultural machinery, drilling equipment, equipment for the extractive industries, metal ships and other equipment have been produced. Important measures also have been taken to organize production scientifically, concentrating the renewal of complex equipment in the more experienced enterprises with the necessary technical base, as well as to reinforce discipline in the utilization and administration of new and rebuilt spare parts and so forth. All this has resulted in the fact that the demands for imported spare parts have been reduced by over four times with regard to value during the past 3 years and over two times with regard to the number of items during the past 2 years.

Despite these achievements, however, considerable weaknesses and shortcomings still exist, preventing our rapid progress in this field. Thus, violations of scientific discipline are observed with regard to the utilization and maintenance of equipment, as well as a high degree of consumption and inflated demands for equipment, spare parts and fuels, and an inclination to seek the easiest way out in solving problems concerning the maintenance of stocks by making excessive demands for imports and by making excessive demands on the engineering industry. This is happening at a time when numerous possibilities exist to meet the needs through more moderate requirements, by improving the organization of labor and strengthening technical discipline in the rational utilization of assets, in the renewal of old, used parts and in the utilization of other possibilities which exist in every enterprise and sector. Concerning the existence of weaknesses and shortcomings in the aforementioned areas, suffice it to mention that the state of technical readiness and the utilization coefficient of vehicles, tractors, construction equipment and metal-cutting machinery is still too low in relation to the existing possibilities and that, although a considerable share of the capacities of the engineering industry is devoted to meeting the requirements of these assets for spare parts, they still represent the major proportion of all the demands of the economy for imports.

As is shown by experience, an important role in eliminating these shortcomings and weaknesses is played by a concrete educational effort with clearly-defined objectives, an intensive and qualitative effort involving the workers who use the machinery and are concerned with its maintenance, so as to imbue each and every one of them with a profound ideological, political and technical conviction concerning the need to acquaint themselves with and implement technical discipline in all labor processes. Talking about this problem, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed the workers concerned with the utilization and maintenance of machinery and equipment as early as in 1948, with these words: "You must consider the machinery as if it were a human being and not merely a piece of iron; you must service it thoroughly. You are the physicians of machinery." [Enver Hoxha, Works, Vol 4, p 504]

The current stage of development of the various sectors of the economy has raised the need to improve the effort to know, plan and meet the demands of the economy for equipment, spare parts and other materials on as sound a scientific basis as possible, as well as to improve the organizations of their production on such a sound basis, being led at every step of this activity by the party's directives concerning the maximal utilization of internal resources, increased productivity, improved technology, the development of cooperation and specialization and so forth, and by increasingly involving various enterprises and departments in solving these problems by relying on our own efforts. The possibilities to effect such an improvement have been created everywhere in the country as a whole, in every branch and sector of the economy and at enterprise level. Suffice it that these problems are properly appreciated in all earnestness, that the objectives to be attained and the tasks to be carried out are defined, and that their implementation is followed step by step.

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH--On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, great teacher and leader of the international proletariat, a number of activities were organized in Tirana District. This afternoon, a lecture was held at the Palace of Culture on the theme, "Lenin and Leninism," which was attended by pupils of three secondary schools. The lecture highlighted Lenin's immortal deeds and the principled struggle waged by the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha in defense of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism of all hues. A film was also shown on Lenin's life. Schoolchildren also laid wreaths before Lenin's monument in Tirana. A lecture was also delivered at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin higher party school in Tirana. Other activities include visits to several exhibitions of photographs depicting life and work. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU]

YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR COUNTRYSIDE--Inspired by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, a group of 50 young volunteers from Korec and Bilisht towns has left for the Tamil area, Sarande countryside, to work and live there for 3 years. The initiative for this action was suggested by the graduates of the United Secondary School in Bilisht. Attending the farewell ceremony were parents and relatives of the volunteers, students and others. Also present were Enver Halili, first secretary of the Korce District party committee, and Vangjel Cerava, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council. Jani Balka, first secretary of the district youth committee, congratulated the young volunteers. A group of 27 volunteers from Shkoder has also left for the Tamil area, Sarande countryside, to work and live there for 3 years. What made them join this action is the high sense of duty to make their contribution to any sector needed by the country. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU]

BREZHNEV, ZHIVKOV EXCHANGE TOASTS AT 16 JAN SOFIA DINNER

Brezhnev's Toast

AU191215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, gave a comradely dinner on 16 January for Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and other Bulgarian leaders. The dinner was attended, on the Soviet side, by Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Together with Todor Zhivkov at the dinner were: Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and other comrades. In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades:

And so my stay in Bulgaria has come to an end. I am returning home with refreshed impressions of your country and its fascination, its ancient and yet so young towns and villages, its proud memorials singing the eternal brotherhood between our countries and peoples.

The time I have spent with you is unforgettable to me. Thank you very much, friends.

Here in Bulgaria, I felt with renewed forces those deep feelings of friendship and love which link our peoples. For this we are indebted not only and not so much to history. Our friendship is to a decisive extent the fruit of joint work of Soviet and Bulgarian communists and of millions and millions of working people of our countries. And it is profoundly natural that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and are acquiring new qualitative features with every passing year.

Holidays are holdiays, but it is natural that we found time to talk about our joint affairs. In the joint opinion of Comrade Zhivkov and myself these meetings and conversations were productive. It will suffice to say that we have succeeded in speeding up the solution of a number of topical problems in our cooperation, in the first place in the economy.

It is confirmed over and over again that both in 5-year and long-term planning we need to regard as of paramount importance specialization and cooperation in production. We already have experience in this respect. We also spoke of the international situation. The conclusions which were drawn and the appraisals which were made at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow are being fully confirmed by the very latest events.

Behind the sharp zig-zags of the international situation the main thing shows through somehow or other: the confident advance of the forces of peace, progress and national liberty. As communists we have always believed that it could not be any different. This was stated in particular here in Sofia at the recent theoretical conference of communists of almost 70 countries. It also seems important to us that the Sofia meeting showed the desire of the communist parties for contact and mutual solidarity and this, of course, raises even more the role of the communist movement in world development.

I would like to wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Bulgarian people, new splendid successes, good health to you, friends, happiness, and inexhaustible energy in the struggle for our common communist cause.

Zhivkov's Toast

AU191220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at official dinner given by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 16 January in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, dear Soviet friends, we thank you warmly for the informal dinner and the moving words which you, Comrade Brezhnev, have just said about our country and our people, for the profound sentiments of love and friendship which bind our parties and peoples.

Your visit to Bulgaria, for which we once again thank you in a fraternal way, became the occasion of a spontaneous manifestation of sentiments of nation-wide love and gratitude! And this found expression not only in the numerous greetings sent to the Central Committee of the party and the State Council, to the editorial offices of the newspapers, radio and television, to the embassy of the USSR and personally to you. Your visit is the principal subject of conversations in plants and offices, at friendly gatherings, in every Bulgarian family.

Your presence in Bulgaria at the start of the year has raised the tone of our socio-political, economic and intellectual life, has infused new strength into the arteries of our whole nation. Obviously the old saying is true: Old friendship is like old wine.

When I mentioned today before a comrade that you are leaving the country already, he looked surprised: How come, is it possible that Comrade Brezhnev will stay such a short time with us? I, myself, also did not notice when these days flew away. We, the members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP wish very much that you will stay longer with us in Bulgaria as our guest. Nevertheless, counting tomorrow, you have spared 5 days to visit Bulgaria, and considering how busy you are, how many parts of the Soviet Union would be happy to welcome you even for a single day, the fraternal socialist countries, who would also like to see you on their soil and hold you longer there, your international duties in connection with the enormous work you are engaged in for the cause of detente and cooperation, for the cause of world peace--all this calls for a realistic assessment and for rendering an account that these 5 days were a great success for us, Bulgarians.

Your visit to Bulgaria has given rise to numerous comments in the West. This is natural: Every visit by the first party and state leader of the USSR to one or other country gives rise to commentaries. Among the commentaries there were such as could not be qualified as a manifestation of ordinary interest. This is also natural: Every one measures by one's own scale. The question is, however, that there is nothing more natural than the reciprocal visits by the party and state leaders of such countries as the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. In these cases there is no need to guess: At the visits, meetings and talks--be they ours in Moscow or yours in Sofia--what is discussed is the further strengthening and development of all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples, the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, of all progressive forces, what is discussed is the supreme good: peace in the world.

This time it was again so. Your visit to Bulgaria, the talks that we held here, were extremely fruitful. [paragraph continues]

You have just emphasized: 'It is deeply natural that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and with every year gain new traits.' It was precisely about this dyanmic development, about these new traits that we talked. There is no doubt that, as always after meetings and talks with you, Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and cooperation will be given new concrete impetus forward and upwards.

I invite the comrades present to propose a toast to you, Comrade Brezhnev! Thank you for everything you are doing for socialist Bulgaria, for the Bulgarian people! Will you, please, convey to the great Soviet people the warmest fraternal greetings and good wishes for new successes from their smaller loyal brother, the Bulgarian people! Will you please convey combat greetings to the CPSU, to the Leninist Central Committee and its well-tested and wise general staff--the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU--from us, Bulgarian communists, the grandsons and sons of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov!

I propose a toast to you, dear Victoria Petrovna! I should like to assure you that the Bulgaria that you saw for the first time is not a land of snow and cold. When you come the next time we will try to welcome you with carpets of greenery and roses.

I propose a toast to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and his deeply respected wife Anna Dmitrievna, to all the Soviet guests who accompany Comrade Brezhnev!

To the indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet and Soviet-Bulgarian friendship!

PAPAZOV HAILS BREZHNEV VISIT, FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD191639 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship: "Always Together"]

[Text] The entire Bulgarian people warmly welcome the friendly visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich enjoys boundless respect and love in our country. All Bulgarian citizens, great and small, know him as a sincere friend of socialist Bulgaria.

Comrade Brezhnev's name is inseparable from the most fruitful period of the flourishing of our friendship, from the all-round cooperation and rapprochement between our two peoples, countries and parties. An important role in the fruitful process of increasingly complete integration with the Soviet Union is played by meetings and talks between the Bulgarian and Soviet leaders--Comrades T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev. There is no doubt that the present visit will give new impetus to the development and deepening of our countries' fraternal ties.

Last year in both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke was widely marked. Our people will never forget the tremendous role played in that by Russia. Many monuments have been raised on Bulgarian soil to Russian servicemen who gave their lives for our freedom. But the most impressive monument, which time cannot erode, has been erected in every Bulgarian's heart.

Our relations are based not only on the historically established friendship between the two peoples, but above all on the monolithic alliance between the BCP and the CPSU, on the unshakable class ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism and on their identical socio-economic system.

These relations, which are based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance whose 30th anniversary was widely celebrated last year, are a shining embodiment of the international ideas of the Great October. The treaty opened up unprecedented potentials for developing and deepening our ties.

In a historically short period Bulgaria has been transformed from a backward country into a leading inudstrial and agrarian state. We associate the present prosperity of socialist Bulgaria inextricably with the constantly deepening and expanding Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The BCP's general line, as Comrade T. Zhivkov noted, is one of increasingly complete integration and all-round rapprochement with the Soviet Union, without which we cannot imagine a peaceful and happy present and future for our fatherland. We are pursuing and implementing this line sincerely, consistently and relentlessly. We have done, are doing, and will do everything in our power to implement it ever more deeply and fruitfully.

In Bulgaria the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement is truly nationwide [vsenarodnyy]. In different corners of the country, in cities and villages, thousands of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship houses and clubs are in operation. They have become real centers for the profound study of the USSR's life. Here the Soviet way of life is popularized and people are told of the successes of communist building in the USSR and the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy. Friendship months, Soviet book weeks, Soviet film festivals and various exhibitions devoted to the USSR are regularly held in Bulgaria.

Our ties are multifaceted. "Born of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship"--that is said in our country of approximately 300 major projects, in whose implementation the Soviet Union has participated. There are power stations and plants, mines and factories, housing construction combines, the unique Varna-Ilichevsk railroad ferry, and much more. The significance of the two countries' economic cooperation is convincingly indicated by the fact that enterprises constructed with the USSR's assistance now produce about 95 percent of metallurgical output, 80 percent of output from the petrochemical and oil-refining industry, and more than 70 percent of electricity.

The two countries' scientific and technical cooperation has reached an unprecedented scale. More than 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian scientific research institutes and planning and design organizations are working on more than 300 problems together in the current 5-year plan, in practically all spheres of the economy. Soviet scientists share their own scientific and technical achievements in a fraternal way.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is our present and future. It is oriented toward a communist tomorrow.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU191930 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jan, BTA--Bulgaria and the USSR will engage in greater coordinated technoscientific researches into agriculture. Under the 1979 cooperation protocol which was signed here this evening between the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the All-Union "V. I. Lenin" Academy of Agricultural Sciences, special attention is paid to the joint developments on yield programming. The Bulgarian and Soviet researchers and specialists will continue to work jointly also in the field of plant and livestock breeding. The two parties to the protocol will be exchanging delegations and working groups for studying the production experience and information about the research achievements.

The different institutes will be exchanging technological documentation, trial samples for joint tests of vaccines and other veterinary, medical and plant-protective preparations, as well as sowing and planting material.

Last year researchers of the two countries solved successfully a number of questions of farming practice with great economic effect. The fruit of united efforts are the methods for adjusting the soil fertility, which have already been widely applied in many farms in the USSR and in 25 counties in Bulgaria.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS TUDEH SUPPORT FOR KHOMEYNI

AU220926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] In a communique distributed [word indistinct] the illegal Iranian communist party [word indistinct] points out that it approved the initiative of Ayatollah Khomeyni for the creation of a council of Islamic revolution. The communist party, in particular, approves the fact that Khomeyni has denounced the interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of Iran and that he has declared himself in favor of the creation of an independent and nonalined republic of Iran.

Last night it was confirmed in Tehran that Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlvai and his wife will leave Egypt for Morocco today.

REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Patriarch Maksim

AU191935 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jan, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim who wished the former a happy new year 1979 and new successes in his highly responsible work for the good of the Bulgarian people. Patriarch Maksim informed the chairman of the State Council about the recent visit which the delegation of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, led by the patriarch, paid to the Bulgarian church communities in the USA and Canada, and about the meetings of the delegation with officials of the two countries, with the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with the chairman of the session of the UN General Assembly, Indalessio Pievano.

At the meeting the chairman of the State Council dwelt on the principles of Bulgaria's consistent policy, the specific actions undertaken for the further consolidation of peace and security in the world and for expanding cooperation with other peoples. Mr Todor Zhivkov underscored the importance of the initiatives being carried through in this country for developing the economy, for fulfilling the strategic task of obtaining high effectiveness and high quality, for the still fuller meeting of the material and cultural needs of the people. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Bulgarian Orthodox Church makes its contribution, together with the common efforts of the Bulgarian people, to consolidating peace in the world and to the still greater successes of the motherland.

The patriarch assured the chairman of the State Council that the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, noting the successes of the motherland, will be making its contribution to the further consolidation of peace and raising the prestige of Bulgaria, to her all-round flourishing. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

Receives Scientific-Technical Unions Bureau

AU192150 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the Scientific-Technical Unions Central Council Executive Bureau. Prof Ivan Popov, chairman of the Scientific-Technical Unions, presented a letter to Todor Zhivkov in response to the address of the BCP Central Committee to the communists and all working people in Bulgaria and to the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the national conference of the party, state, economic and social aktiv held on 9 January 1979."

The Scientific-Technical Unions assume the obligation to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, to mobilize with fresh forces the creative activity of the scientific workers and to contribute to the all-national struggle for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan on socioeconomic development of the country in 1979-1980.

"Accepting the letter, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude to the Scientific-Technical Unions Central Council, to the scientific workers, engineers, technicians, agricultural specialists, economists, inventors and innovators for their assuming the highly patriotic obligation which is a new expression of high responsibility and readiness of the Scientific-Technical Unions to invest creative thoughts and strengths for implementing into life the party's program.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the Scientific-Technical Unions are now correctly directing their efforts to mobilize the strength of the thousands of specialists, inventors and innovators for achieving higher efficiency in the (?investment) process--using the production funds and achieving higher savings in labor, raw and processed materials and power supply. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the need for further elevating and consolidating the role of the Scientific-Technical Unions as a social mainstay of the party in the struggle for a rapid and effective implementation of the scientific-technical achievements in building, for improving the qualifications of the specialists and for their communist education at the present stage of our socioeconomic development.

"The main point in the work of the Scientific-Technical Unions now is to begin a significant innovator's and inventor's activity among the workers, farmers, specialists and scientific workers so that it can become a mass movement. New forms of work in the scientific-technical associations as well as among the specialists and innovators must be systematically and broadly implemented in production so that reserves can be most fully identified and used by our economy. The machines and equipment must be maintained in a good technical state and they must be modernized and reconstructed. The creative cooperation between the production specialists and innovators and the scientific workers of the higher educational establishments, the scientific institutes, bases for development and implementation, must be developed.

"Comrade Zhivkov continued by drawing attention to the fact that a rapid implementation of the proposals by the inventors, innovators and front-rankers in production is an essential part in our work so that it can impact on the national economy during the next two years. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the role of the Scientific-Technical Unions in more consistently implementing the economic approach in engineering-technical work, in cost accounting and in the brigade-organization of labor. The entire activity of the Scientific-Technical Unions must be permeated by the great aim--to achieve high efficiency and quality--so that conditions can be created from now on to make the next 5-year plan one of technical progress and of rapid implementation of the highest achievements of science in production.

"He also supported the initiative of the Scientific-Technical Unions to mechanize and automate manual labor, to struggle against corrosion and to maximally utilize [words indistinct], to concentrate the efforts of the specialists to rapidly master the production capacities and to improve the quality of production.

"In conclusion Todor Zhivkov conveyed the cordial and warm greetings to all members of the Scientific-Technical Unions, scientific workers, specialists, engineers, technicians, inventors and innovators, wishing them good health and further creative successes in their highly responsible work.

"Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee member and chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's office, were also present."

Meets Komsomol CC Secretariat

AU201807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A few days ago Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, received the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat as well as eminent representatives of young Bulgarian workers, peasants, students and servicemen. Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the fulfillment of the tasks assigned (?by him) to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee on 18 July 1978 and on the issues discussed at the fifth plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee as well as on the meeting of the front-ranking boys and girls who have fulfilled their Seventh 5-Year Plan, read a report-pledge--approved by the Komsomol Central Committee, by the Dimitrov Komsomols and Bulgarian youth--to the BCP Central Committee, in response to the BCP Central Committee's address on fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan on socioeconomic development of the country in 1979 and 1980, and presented it to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Accepting the report-pledge, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the pleasure of the party in welcoming the readiness and firm determination of Bulgarian youth always to be in the front ranks of the builders of a developed socialist society in our country. An important stage in this respect, he said, will be the exemplary fulfillment of the 1979 and 1980 plans.

The first leader of the party and the state emphasized that the obligations which the Komsomol assumes before the party and all Bulgarian people are an expression of the high patriotism and selfless readiness of the young generation of socialist Bulgaria to use its strengths and inexhaustible possibilities and to implement into life the program of the BCP. Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew attention to the importance of the point that a further elevation of the standards of political-organizational work of the komsomol associations and organizations and the continuation of a frank and open dialog with youth will contribute further to a more intensifying and creative participation of youth in building a highly developed, strong and prosperous Bulgaria--forever linked with the great Soviet Union.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the BCP Central Committee's confidence that the Dimitrov komsomols, the entire Bulgarian youth and each boy and girl will, by studying, working and being cheerful and courageous, use all their strength and energy to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan on socioeconomic development of the country in 1979 and 1980.

He expressed wishes to the Bulgarian youths for cheerfulness, good health and further successes in labor, study and life.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER

AU191537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, has received Anatoliy Chubarov, Soviet deputy minister of agriculture, and Academician Ivan (Shopilov), vice president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Issues connected with the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture were discussed.

STANISHEV RECEIVES CHILEAN CP VISITOR

AU192015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received the visiting Rodrigo Rojas, member of the political commission of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee. During the friendly and cordial talks, information on the activity of the two fraternal parties at the present stage of development was exchanged and their determination to strengthen and develop their relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was emphasized.

The full solidarity of the Bulgarian communists with the heroic struggle of the Chilean people against fascism as well as for freedom and democracy was also expressed.

KOMSOMOL NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT END OF 1979

AU191500 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 19 Jan, BTA--A national Komsomol conference will be held in Bulgaria at the end of 1979. This was decided today by the fifth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

The conference will discuss the work of the Komsomol members in the fulfillment of the tasks laid down in Mr Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League of July 18, 1978. The highest forum of the Komsomol will discuss and approve a programme for the education and development of youth and the activities of the organization. A draft law for youth is now being worked out. It will be examined and approved at the conference.

BRIEFS

PLOVDIV-MOSCOW CARGO AIRLINE--The new Plovdiv-Moscow cargo airline was opened in Plovdiv on 9 January. The first 12-ton load of vegetables and fruits cultivated in hot houses were transported to Moscow with the cargo plane of the AH-12 type under the command of Leonid Zaitsev. IL-76 planes with a cargo capacity of 32 tons will fly from Plovdiv from March on. Sergey Tikhonov, Aeroflot representative in Bulgaria, told journalists that a new technology in the flight of the IL-76 plane has been worked out. A new Tbilisi-Varna-Burgas airline, which will operate three times a week, as well as a Varna-Leningrad airline, are also expected to be opened soon. [Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 10 Jan 79 p 3 AU]

DIE PRESSE REPORTS SEVERE PRISON CONDITIONS

AU191305 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: " Prisoner Sabata Experiences His Document in Practice; Tough Prison Practices in the CSSR"]

[Text] Vienna (P.M.)--The struggle for human rights has hardly ever been as closely linked with a personal fate as it is in the case of Jaroslav Sabata, former spokesman of the Czechsolovak Charter 77 movement: Numerous offenses committed in the CSSR judicial system that he helped to reveal in charter document No 16 are now affecting him, personally.

Sabata, who was arrested last fall when he was on his way to a border meeting with "colleagues" of "KOR", the Polish civil rights movement, was held pending trial for allegedly having insulted a secret police agent. According to dissidents, all he did was to point out that his arrest was not justified. Even during the investigation, but more so while serving the 9 month term of imprisonment to which he was recently sentenced, Sabata has been personally experiencing the hardships of the CSSR treatment of priosners.

It is "normal" for detention pending trial in the CSSR to last several months, and in many cases even more than a year. The regulation that arrested persons must either be charged with a crime or released within 48 hours after their arrest, is circumvented by releasing them and rearresting them at the prison gates.

Conditions in the country's 16 remand prisons are disastrous. Frequently three prisoners awaiting trial are kept in cells of 6 square meters which they can only leave 5 times a week for a 1-hour walk in the prison yards. There are buckets instead of toilets, only cold water for washing, and medical care only once a week. For all this "comfort" the prisoners on remand are charged Kcs20 per day, which they have to pay through compulsory work after sentence, out of a monthly pay of Kcs450. The Charter document speaks of persons who after their acquittal owed the state up to Kcs11,000 (5 months' average income of a Czechoslovak).

Sentenced prisoners of all three categories are obliged to work. Refusal to work entails an additional punishment of 6-9 months. Moreover,many types of work such as work in mines are highly injurious to health unless there are additional hygiene measures. In addition, the over 20 prisons are in an extremely poor condition, most of them having been built before World War I or between the wars and never having been modernized. In many cases they are heated by coal stoves whose outlets are no longer functioning.

The disciplinary punishments have been made more severe since the Warsaw Pact invasion in 1968. They include measures ranging from cutting the food rations, which are small and not very nourishing, through loss of the right to receive a package once every 3 months and solitary confinement. Political prisoners are arbitrarily locked in the same cells with criminals. The only diversion is the allotment of one book per week--frequently the collected speeches of a communist party functionary...

At the same time the sentences have been made more severe. While in 1969 less than one third of the 72,000 sentenced persons drew prison terms, in the meantime the share of sentenced defendants sent to prison has gone up to 40 percent. In absolute figures, the number of persons sent to prison was highest at the time of the "showdown with the Prague Spring" in 1972 when it amounted to about 140,000. During the past few years, an average of 115,000 Czechoslovaks annually have been sentenced to imprisonment.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD192350 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Nikolay Maslennikov, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia, with whom he discussed the further development of relations between the supreme representatives and legislative bodies of both fraternal countries.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA EXECUTIVE MEETING

LD192118 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 19, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) Rudolf Rohlicek returned here today from the 88th session of the CMEA Executive Committee held in Moscow January 16-18.

Rudolf Rohlicek told CETEKA on arrival that the main attention at the session was paid to questions concerning the preparation and realization of actions included in long-term target programs of cooperation.

He stressed the significance of the signing (?of skeleton)agreement on cooperation in intensification of geological prospecting in Cuba which has opened the realization of a long-term target program in the sphere of fuels, energy and raw materials.

The session also discussed measures concerning the aid of the CMEA member countries to Vietnam, namely the aid provided for the construction of a number of projects important for the reconstruction and development of the Vietnamese economy.

The Executive Committee dealt also with a report on the results achieved in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipe-line, and discussed the implementation of a joint coordination plan of the development of digitally controlled machine-tools and shaping tools.

The committee approved general terms of specialization and cooperation in production between organizations of CMEA member-countries. It is the first legal document of its kind which lays down obligatory regulations for relations in this sphere.

DETERIORATION OF SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS UNDER CARTER VIEWED

LD202351 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

["Commentary of the Week"]

[Text] Soviet-American relations are nowadays one of the key issues of current international developments, since they affect to a considerable extent not only the future of detente but also the future of peace. That is why all honest people have been disturbed by the deterioration of Soviet-American relations after President Carter's arrival in the White House.

The Carter administration has been continuously abandoning realistic attitudes while trying to achieve unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union and giving green light to the arms race. That is why it was encouraging to read the words of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, published in the American TIME magazine, saying that if the two countries--the Soviet Union and the United States--would both respect their own sovereign rights and interests they would not be the worse but the better for it. Harmony between them would be beneficial to the whole world.

The world public has also been aware of a recent statement by President Carter, who said that the signing of a SALT II treaty is very important from the viewpoint of the continued process of easing tension. That was followed by Mr Carter's interview granted to the New York TIMES, in which he seemed to be brushing up some of the phrases of the cold war era. The United States, he said, is ready to protect Western Europe--as if Western Europe were faced with a threat from the East.

The United States President himself knows that this is not true. Why, then, is he drawing a picture of Europe gutted by flames from bombs dropped by planes of socialist states? By this very interview, President Carter made it clear that he had to justify more and more billions of U.S. dollars for military spending, to justify why he is to send more U.S. troops to Western Europe--by the end of this year, 340,000 men.

At the same time, a new dangerous strategy has been born. As reported by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the Pentagon is preparing a new nuclear strategy against the Soviet Union based on a pre-emptive strike against that country. In this situation the new SALT II agreement is to be signed. The new strategy is reported supported not only by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown but by the President himself. Washington, it seems, is accustomed to saying something quite different in public and in instructions to its army headquarters.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has recently come up with another negative aspect of U.S. policies. Opponents of detente and disarmament in the United States are openly campaigning against the SALT II treaty, saying that Washington has got to keep its military power and to (?attain) a military advantage to be able to promote its own political interests in the world. This view appears to be encouraged by the presidential adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. The ruling circles in the United States are resolved to keep their power positions in the world at any cost. They don't want to get reconciled with the existing balance of forces, with the fact that the United States has lost its strategic supremacy. By hook or by crook, the United States has been trying to check the national liberation struggle in Africa and Asia. They resort to policies which would lead to horrible consequences. And all this only to the detriment of all nations in the world.

BRIEFS

LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND--According to Eng J. Kokoska, head of the department for technological development in the Prague agroproject, the estimated annual loss of agricultural land in the CSSR as a result of industrial and civic construction will average 14,000 hectares in the 1976-1990 period. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

'NATO' INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DEFECTS TO GDR

LD211551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An officer [nationality unspecified] of the rank of lieutenant has defected to the GDR with important papers and documents. He was for many years employed in commands of various NATO intelligence service agencies. The appropriate GDR authorities are presently examining his request for asylum.

1979 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD211315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking]--An agreement on trade between the GDR and the PRC for 1979 was signed in Beijing on Saturday by Eugen Kattner and Wang Runsheng [Wang Jun-sheng], deputy foreign trade ministers.

During his stay in Beijing Eugen Kattner had a talk with Le Qiang [Li Chi'iang], foreign trade minister of the PRC, about the further development of trade relations.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE

LD201313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Kinshasa--The GDR and Zaire have agreed on a joint communique on the resumption and continuation of their diplomatic relations, which was published in the capitals of the two states today. The text of the communique is as follows:

"Desiring to consolidate world peace and international security, aware of the need to make a positive contribution to detente among states and in view of the positive results of the negotiations held in Rome, the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Zaire have decided to resume and continue, on the basis of the joint communique of 18 December 1972, their normal diplomatic relations and send their ambassadors again to Kinshasa and Berlin."

SINDERMANN SEES OUTGOING CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR

LD170351 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State, today received the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus, Dr Dhimos Khatzimiltis, on a farewell visit.

During the talk Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the continuous development of friendly relations between the GDR and Cyprus on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. He said that he was convinced that further cooperation is of mutual benefit and serves international security and world peace.

SOLIDARITY EXECUTIVE PROMISES CAMBODIANS EFFECTIVE HELP

LD201905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0107 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Effective help for the Kampuchean people has been promised by Kurt Krueger, the secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee. He made this clear in an ADN interview after the GDR delegation's return from the seventh meeting of the AAPSO Presidium. Kurt Krueger had met the Kampuchean delegation at the meeting in Hanoi. At the meeting with Ros Samay, secretary general of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the GDR Solidarity Committee issued an invitation, as a result of which a KNUFNS delegation will come to the GDR shortly to discuss details of cooperation and solidarity. Ros Samay asked the delegation to convey to the SED, the government and all the people of the GDR the great gratitude of the Kampuchean people for their solidarity.

BERLINER ZEITUNG INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY

AU191530 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Hartmut Kohlmetz interview with KNUFNS Secretary General Ros Samay recently in Hanoi--date not given]

[Text] A few days after Kampuchea's complete liberation, the downfall of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Phnom Penh, our correspondent Hartmut Kohlmetz had the opportunity to get the following interview from Ros Samay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) in Hanoi where he attended the AAPSO Presidium meeting.

Question: In what condition did you find your country after the fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on 7 January?

Ros Samay: After the great victory of 17 April 1975, when our country regained full independence, our people wanted to enjoy peace and to devote all its energy to national reconstruction, but the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has betrayed the cause of the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Communist Party, the true communist party. After almost 4 years of rule by terror the towns are depopulated, obliterated. Millions of people have been driven into forced labor in the countryside. The families have been destroyed, there are no more schools, no money, no markets, and no trade. The Pol Pot -Ieng Sary clique has driven our people into a terrible tragedy. It caused an unprecedented bloodbath among our people. Dragged into regular concentration camps the population driven from the towns, including children as well as old people, had to perform the hardest slave labor. There was only one break for the only meal of the day, mostly a bowl of thin rice soup. Practically no medical care existed.

Question: What are the most urgent measures needed to permit your people to return to a normal life?

Ros Samay: You can imagine the extremely difficult and complex tasks that the people's Revolutionary Council are now faced with. The entire social life has been virtually destroyed and the country's infrastructure has been largely ruined. We have been thrown back years in our development and are standing at zero as far as even the simplest things of human life are concerned.

The most important thing now is to secure food and clothing and our people's supply of the essential daily necessities. The rice is beginning to ripen now, and we must mobilize the whole population for the harvest in order to feed our people. The People's Revolutionary Council is making every effort to normalize life.

Question: What policy is being pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea vis-a-vis its neighbor countries?

Ros Samay: In order to disguise their unprecedented massacres and to serve the Beijing [Peking] expansionists and hegemonists, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique provoked the criminal border war with Vietnam. For this purpose, the Beijing leadership sent tens of thousands of military advisers into our country and supplied the reactionary regime with thousands of tons of weapons.

We advocate the peaceful settlement of all differences of opinion with our neighbor countries, and will restore the friendship and solidarity with Vietnam forged in our peoples' joint struggle against imperialism. Furthermore, we want to foster relations of friendship, cooperation and goodneighborliness with all countries of Southeast Asia, so that Southeast Asia can become a region of peace and stibility.

Question: By which principles does your country let itself be guided in its foreign policy?

Ros Samay: We want good relations with all countries irrespective of their political and social systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage. We are aiming at close relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR. Their true internationalism is a great encouragement to us.

CAMBODIAN EVENTS LEAD TO 'STABILIZATION'

ID210752 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 20 Jan 79 ID

["International Information" program presented by Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] A listener from Buremberg in the FRG, Mr Siegfried Huebner, writes with reference to last week's program. You criticize the attitude of the West to the changes in Kampuchea as contradictory and ambivalent. That may be true: But can it not be explained by the fact that the Western countries fear a change in the balance of power in Southeast Asia which will give rise to a destabilization in that area following the overthrow of the former regime in Kampuchea? May there not be a widening of the conflict as a result?

It is true that the thesis of a change in the balance of power occurs fairly frequently in the Western press in connection with the events in Kampuchea. This reminds me of similar assertions which were repeatedly made by the Americans during the Vietnam war. You may remember the so-called domino theory. This theory postulated that a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam would lead automatically to the overthrow of many pro-American governments in Asia, which would result in a change in the whole so-called balance of power, and that the situation in Asia would therefore be bound to become less stable. In order to prevent such a dangerous situation, which could even threaten world peace, the U.S. intervention in Vietnam had to be continued.

The domino theory was thus nothing but an attempt to justify the continuation of the war, and incidentally it was shown after the end of the war to be utter rubbish.

It does not seem to me to be mere chance that a new edition of this theory has been discovered in the West in the last few days, with the self-same purpose of justifying the attitude to the events in Kampuchea with which we dealt in our last program. In reality the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime has created the prerequisites for a stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, for a stabilization of peace in the region. The truth of this can easily be demonstrated.

Since Pol Pot deprived the people of Kampuchea of the fruits of their liberation struggle, his foreign policy activity consisted first and foremost of a stirring up of a border conflict with Vietnam. Since 1975 those in power in Kampuchea rebuffed innumerable attempts by Vietnam to settle the conflict by peaceful means. They repeatedly attacked Vietnamese border areas, and no one in the West has any doubt that this conflict was remotely controlled by Beijing [Peking], and that its ultimate aim was to put Vietnam under military pressure, in other words to create a new conflict. It was that which led to a destabilization of the situation in this region, and the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime created the basis for a more stable situation, for an end to the conflict. Peace will reign between Vietnam and Kampuchea once again. What effect can this have on Southeast Asia as a whole, other than a positive one?

Or let us take the internal situation in Kampuchea. For the first time in years the people there can breathe freely once again, there will be no more mass executions, the population is returning to the towns and villages, life can become normal and stable once again. How could the elimination of a regime which murdered hundreds of thousands of its own compatriots have negative effects on the situation in Southeast Asia? Such assertions are simply nonsensical. They transform the truth into its opposite in a situation in which no one can yet say with any certainty how the forces behind the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam will take the defeat which they have suffered. There are undoubtedly further dangers for the future here, but these dangers did not originate in the internal changes in Kampuchea, which are simply and solely the affair of the people there, but in the policy of Beijing and its supporters, which led to this conflict in the first place.

TWO FRG CITIZENS SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT MISUSE

AU171428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 15 January 1979 the Leipzig Bezirk court sentenced the FRG citizens Juergen Seif and Marianne Hilgermann to 10 and 9 years imprisonment, respectively, for crimes committed under paragraph 105 of the penal code and other serious crimes involving misuse of the transit agreement.

As agents of the Hans Geisler criminal association of Cologne they actively participated in professionally executed gang crimes against the GCR and repeatedly carried out courier and escort [schleuser] trips in misuse of the transit agreement, unscrupulously endangering a baby's life. Taking advantage of facilitated travel regulations they misused their stay in the GDR for carrying our subversive acts and with premeditation continuously violated GDR customs and foreign currency regulations. The "Audi NSU 100" car for the crime, with the registration number K-ZP 996, was impounded.

GYENES-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD210643 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 January, (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation under Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, concluded their visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. They conducted talks with a party delegation of Mozambique, headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the "FRELIMO" Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee Foreign Department, Minister of foreign affairs.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of comradely friendship, surveying the existing contacts between the two parties as well as the international situation. Attending the negotiations was Gabor Suetoe, the Maputo accredited ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic. A joint communique was released after the conclusion of talks.

The Hungarian party delegation, while staying in the country, paid visits to a number of industrial and agricultural establishments and party organizations and entered conversations with workmen and party members. Towards the end of the visit ambassador Gabor Suetoe arranged a reception in honour of the two delegations. The Hungarian party delegation left the People's Republic of Mozambique on Saturday.

Arrives in Angola

LD211048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation led by Andras Gyenes has arrived in Angola. Before that, the delegation led by the Central Committee secretary had talks in Mozambique. The Hungarian delegation is to begin official talks with the MPLA-Workers Party delegation in Luanda tomorrow.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

LD210447 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, led by Vice President Tibor Petho, returned from Damascus to Budapest on Saturday. The delegation, which attended the meeting of the Palestine National Council, was received by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee.

CUBAN CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS, WORKING PROGRAM SIGNED

LD211406 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Cuban cultural delegation led by the minister of culture, Armando Hart Davalos, has left our country. The further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries was discussed and a 2-year working program was signed. The Cuban minister of culture was received by Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, Politburo members and secretaries of the Central Committee, as well as Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and deputy premier.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS 1979 LIVESTOCK BREEDING PLAN

AU191459 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 79 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report: "From the 1979 Livestock Breeding Plan; A Slight Increase of Production, a Considerable Saving of Fodder"]

[Text] While plant cultivation failed to increase to the planned extent in 1978, livestock breeding--the second most important sector of agriculture--overfulfilled the plan. Consequently, compared with 1978, the plan foresees a slight increase in livestock production in 1979. Cattle and sheep breeding will have to be developed at an above-average rate. In hog and poultry breeding the main task is primarily to maintain the production standard attained in 1978 and to improve the profit-making capacity of production.

The stock of cows and cattle as a whole will have to be increased in 1979 as well, the latter by 15,000 head of cattle more than in 1978. This cattle population will create the possibility for further increasing milk production and attaining a slaughtering cattle production of 342,000 tons. The plan envisages a milk output increase of 160 liters per cow at large-scale dairy farms.

The 1979 hog breeding plan envisages 7.85 million hogs, including 680,000 sows, by the end of the year. Thus, by and large, the stock is to be maintained at the same level as last year. To prevent a decline of hogs breeding at small-scale producers, 40,000 pregnant sows must be farmed out to small-scale producers, most of them in the first quarter of the year. Fulfillment of the hog breeding production target demands maintaining the equilibrium in the piglet and young hog market, reducing mortality at the breeders and improving the rate of bringing piglets to maturity. The constant supplying of small-scale producers with the fodder necessary for hog-keeping is an essential factor.

The domestic output of slaughtering poultry amounted to 383,500 tons in 1976, while, on the basis of preliminary figures, the farms achieved 425,000 tons in 1978. This is the target for 1979 as well. Requirements of quality and profitability are becoming priority items in meat poultry production. The production of poultry for meat must be discontinued at unprofitably operating enterprises. Fully satisfying domestic demand and cutting back unprofitable exports is the task in egg production.

At sheep farms stocks must be increased 3-4 percent, by almost 100,000 sheep, in 1979. This would increase the wool output by 500 tons and the production of slaughtering sheep by 4,400 tons. The productivity of sheep farms should be improved by increasing the average weight of slaughtering sheep to be exported and taking better advantage of grassland and pastures and byproducts.

Slaughtering rabbits and pigeons played an important role in agricultural exports in recent years. There is great significance attached to a continued vigorous pursuit of their breeding by large-scale enterprises and the assistance extended by them to small-scale producers.

Fodder management plays a determining role in the development of the costs and profitability of livestock breeding. In 1979, the moderate increase of the value of livestock breeding production must be attained simultaneously with a reduction of fodder, which is a highly valuable commodity, by 300,000 tons, as compared with 1978.

GIEREK ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AKTIV

ID192338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw today between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the leading aktiv of the diplomatic service, devoted to a discussion of key trends and tasks of the Polish People's Republic's foreign policy during the current year. The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the Foreign Department at the Central Committee; and Jerzy Waszczuk, director of the chancellery of the Central Committee Secretariat. Polish ambassadors to many countries spoke during the discussion.

At the end of the meeting the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said that the strengthening of security and the creation of favorable international conditions for the peaceful socioeconomic development of the country constitute the firm goal of Poland's foreign policy. The deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are of essential importance for the realization of this aim. As in the past Poland will spare no efforts in order to consolidate the process of detente, to serve the cause of peace and interstate cooperation, to contribute to progress on the road to disarmament together with its allies. Edward Gierek said that an expression of our commitment to this cause of great importance for the whole of mankind was the presentation of the draft declaration on the education of societies in the spirit of peace. The adoption of this declaration by the United Nations is an important manifestation of the desire to strengthen confidence among peoples. The consolidation of Poland's position and role in the international division of labor, through the development of bilateral relations as well as through an active participation in international organizations, is an important task of the foreign service. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary expressed to the whole Polish foreign service appreciation for its activities marked by activeness and initiative for the benefit of the socialist fatherland, in the service of the great cause of peace and security of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 19 JAN

ID200754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At today's session the Council of Ministers Presidium assessed, on the basis of information provided by the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry, the implementation of tasks connected with the development of the production of agricultural tractors. The government Presidium examined complex measures aimed at the development of national production of materials and articles which are difficult to import. Funds for financing these undertakings have been provided in this year's plan.

The session discussed the effects of the work of the commission appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to assess the activity and organization of the design of general construction. Decisions were made which are aimed at streamlining the design activity and raising the effectiveness of the existing potential, especially to satisfy the needs of housing development.

The government Presidium examined and endorsed, in agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions, the preparation of a draft Council of Ministers' decree about the listing of jobs barred to women. The list of such jobs in force until now was fixed in 1951, and although supplemented many times, it requires development and closer definition. Investigations have revealed that certain operations, technologies and substances, especially newly introduced to production processes, may have an adverse effect on women's health. The new decree will take the results of the investigations into consideration. The decree authorizes the minister of health and social welfare to issue, in agreement with the minister of labor, wages and social affairs and the Central Council of Trade Unions, summary bans on the employment of women, if it may be assumed that certain operations not contained in the list threaten their health. In connection with the improved transport situation the government Presidium cancelled the decision made at the beginning of January this year about halting tourist travels from Poland to third countries. These travels will resume starting 1 February.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND PRESS FOREIGN SERVICE MEETING

LD201644 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan, PAP--A three-day meeting wound up in Warsaw of workers of the Polish press foreign service. It was also attended by Polish ambassadors to several countries. Discussed were current questions of the socio-economic development of Poland, key problems of Polish foreign policy and international situation, as well as the tasks of ideology-shaping institutions. In the course of the meeting, chaired by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and CC Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz, papers on individual problems were read by Stanislaw Kania, Political Bureau member and CC secretary; Jozef Pinkowski, CC secretary; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the CC Secretariat and head of the CC Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building; Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the CC Department of the Press, Radio and Television; Jerzy Waszczuk, head of the Chancellery of the CC Secretariat; Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art; Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Emil Wojtaszek, minister for foreign affairs.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL

AU191345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 16 January Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, received Army Gen Vladimir Govorov, commander of the Moscow military district. Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, was present. The meeting was attended by Col Yuriy Rylov, military, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in Warsaw.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS CHANGES IN 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU191418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Stanislaw Chelstowski article: "Social Aims of Production"]

[Excerpt] THE TWO BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE 1979 NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN--THE IMPROVED IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AIMS AND THE IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT--WILL BE SERVED BY REDUCTIONS IN THE ABSOLUTE VOLUME OF INVESTMENT OUTLAYS AND BY CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THESE OUTLAYS.

The volume of outlays will be some 10 percent smaller than in 1978. Why? After all, in the previous years investment outlays have been growing rapidly, and this has been a crucial mainspring of dynamically stimulating the entire economic development. We can cite three basic reasons for this crucial reduction in investment:

1--THE LARGE OUTLAYS IN PREVIOUS YEARS HAVE CREATED A POWERFUL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, AND THIS IS WHY WE MUST NOW FOCUS OUR ATTENTION PRIMARILY ON THE ISSUE OF FULLY USING IT IN KEEPING WITH SOCIAL NEEDS AND OF ELIMINATING "BOTTLENECKS," THAT IS, THE SECTORS THAT HAVE FAILED TO KEEP ABREAST OF THIS GENERAL EXPANSION OF OUR POTENTIAL.

2--THE FRONT OF INVESTMENTS HAS EXPANDED CONSIDERABLY, AND THIS HAS LOWERED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENTS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENT OUTLAYS. REDUCTIONS IN INVESTMENT OUTLAYS SHOULD FAVOR THE CONCENTRATION AND MORE RAPID COMPLETION OF THE PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, WHOSE COMMISSIONING IS AN ESPECIALLY URGENT ISSUE.

3--REDUCTIONS IN INVESTMENT OUTLAYS ARE NECESSARY IF WE ARE TO INSURE INCREASED CONSUMPTION. THE NATIONAL INCOME IS DIVIDED INTO TWO BASIC PARTS: CONSUMPTION AND ACCUMULATION, AND INVESTMENTS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF ACCUMULATION. THAT IS WHY REDUCTIONS IN OUTLAYS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO INSURE AN INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION THAT IS MORE RAPID THAN THE INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The priority of social aims is even more obvious if we take a look at the structure of investment outlays. ALTHOUGH THESE OUTLAYS HAVE GENERALLY BEEN REDUCED, THE INVESTMENTS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION WILL INCREASE ABOUT 5 PERCENT, IN HEALTH SERVICE CONSTRUCTION ABOUT 15 PERCENT, IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY ABOUT 2 PERCENT AND IN PUBLIC SERVICES ABOUT 3 PERCENT. As you see, in this case too the structural changes are profound and have been fully subordinated to social aims.

Carrying out structural changes is an economically and socially difficult process, because it is necessary to upset the accustomed procedures, to act with extreme discipline and often to come to terms with restrictions on the ambitious plans of some branches and sectors of the economy. This is because the improved satisfaction of social aims will be insured not only by those who have to dynamically stimulate the production for the market, export, housing construction and food industry, but also by those who will be able to restrain their expansion so as to make raw materials that are in short supply, energy and such resources available for meeting the most important social needs.

SINCE STRUCTURAL CHANGES CONCERN NOT ONLY LARGE-SCALE INVESTMENTS, BUT ALMOST EACH GROUP OF GOODS AND ALMOST EACH PLANT AND REGION, A VERY GREAT DEAL DEPENDS ON THE ATTITUDE AND COMMITMENT OF THE LEADING COLLECTIVES AT VARIOUS LEVELS AND OF WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS. THIS IS WHY THE 13TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSED NOT ONLY THE TASKS AWAITING US IN 1979, BUT ALSO THE PARTY AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING THESE TASKS.

The first days of the implementation of the plan were extremely difficult. The violent onslaught by the winter was felt primarily by the energy industry, transportation and public services. Because other branches of the economy were able to set aside their tasks for the time being and to divert their technical and transport resources and specialists to the threatened areas, difficulties have been overcome and life has regained its normal rhythm. BUT THESE DIFFICULT DAYS HAVE ONCE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED HOW NECESSARY IT IS TO MAKE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY, TO STRENGTHEN WEAK SECTORS AND TO HARMONIZE DEVELOPMENT.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL REPORTED

AU191730 Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian No 117 30 Dec 78 p 2 AU

["Presidential Decree on the Release From and Appointment to Positions"]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Comrade Vasile Pungan has been released from the position of minister at the presidential office of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of the group of counselors to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and has been appointed first vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity.

Article 2. Comrade Nicolae Constantin has been appointed to the position of minister secretary of state at the presidential office of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and head of the group of counselors to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest, 27 Dec 1978; No 357

Ministry Changes Reported

AU191735 Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian No 117 30 Dec 78 p 2 AU

["Presidential Decree on the Release From and Appointment to Positions"]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Comrade Gheorghe Dobra has been released as first deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology.

Article 2. Comrade Ion Antonica has been released as deputy minister of mines, petrolum and geology and has been appointed as first deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology and director of the autonomous General Directorate of Petroleum and Gas.

Article 3. Comrade Alexandru Toader has been appointed as deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology.

Article 4. Comrade Aurel Lapusca has been appointed as deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology.

Article 5. Comrade Ion Popescu has been appointed as deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology.

Article 6. Comrade Gheorghe Vlad has been appointed to the position of secretary of state at the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology.

Article 7. Comrade Gheorghe Chiorean has been released from his position as deputy minister of electrical power.

Article 8. Comrade Alexandru Dobrisan has been appointed as deputy minister of electrical power.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Bucharest, 27 Dec 1978; No 360

COLLOQUIUM ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER HELD WITH SOVIET SPECIALISTS

AU201450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 5th Romanian-Soviet colloquium in the field of economics have taken place in Bucharest. The following subject was discussed: "Current Problems of Establishing a New International Economic Order." The colloquium was organized by the Romanian Central Institute for Economic Research and by the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow.

The meeting was an occasion for an extensive exchange of views between Romanian and Soviet specialists on basic matters pertaining to establishing a new international economic order. Within this framework, the participants discussed aspects referring to the need for and means of establishing the new international economic order, and formulated scientific arguments regarding the basic components of the process of establishing a new world economic order.

In this context, the participants stressed the need to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, existing gaps between the developing countries and the industrialized ones, and to create new interstate relations based on equal rights and equity so as to insure free access to the achievements of contemporary science and technology for all peoples, and their access to the achievements of progress and human civilization.

The papers that were read and the speeches that were made by the participants stressed the need to democratize international relations, to strictly observe the principles of international law in interstate relations; since they are the only principles that can guarantee the free and independent development of all peoples, especially that of the less developed peoples, and their right to be master of their national riches in order to use them for their own development.

At the same time, the participants stressed the dialectical link between establishing the new international economic order and preserving peace in the world, and emphasized the need to achieve disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, which will eliminate the danger of conflicts and, at the same time, will lead to making available the funds and material means necessary for the economic development of all peoples.

NICULESCU MEETS WITH KEPA IN WARSAW

LD211252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 20/1/1979--Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, on a visit in the Polish People's Republic, met in Warsaw with Josef Kepa, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Views were exchanged on Romanian-Polish cooperation, and the determination of the two countries was expressed to act for the fulfillment of the aims set during the Nicolae Ceausescu-Edward Gierek mutual visits and meetings, for the development of trade, economic collaboration and cooperation in various fields of common interest, of the financial relations between Romania and Poland.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON VOLUME OF INVESTMENTS

AU201424 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/1/1979--A figure in the plan of Romania's economic and social development is noteworthy. This figure represents the volume of investments: Over 233 thousand million lei, therefore almost half the amount invested during the entire last five-year plan (1971-1975).

These funds will ensure the achievement of over 800 important production units and the construction of other 530. The fact that this is a realistic programme is proved mainly by the balance sheet of 1978, when the volume of investments was 16 per cent larger than in the previous year.

The present five-year plan (1976-1980) stipulates the assignment of 1,000 thousand million lei for investments, judiciously distributed for all the economic and social sectors; 56 per cent for industrial development, about 12.3 per cent for agriculture, 9.5 per cent for transport and telecommunications, 8.2 per cent in the communal husbanding, 2.2 per cent for education, culture and health care, 0.8 per cent in scientific research. [percentages as received]

As results from the above, the main above in the investment plan devolves upon industry. Due to this orientation which is in compliance with a direction consistently promoted in the latest three decades, and especially during the last one, the fixed assets for one industrial worker are, today, 4 times more than in 1950.

Romania's economic policy is based upon the option for a high-rate accumulation, the only method to pass, in a relatively short time, beyond the stage of a developing country. Since 1970, about one-third of the national incomes was annually assigned to accumulation. Consequently, the national income increased rapidly, with an average annual rate of 11.3 per cent, which led to an increase of the consumption funds as well as to the growth of the living standard of the people. In this five-year plan alone, the real remuneration of the working staff in Romania will grow 32 per cent.

BRIEFS

TRACTOR PRODUCTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/1/1979--A new capacity for the manufacturing of engines was commissioned at the tractor building enterprise in Brasov. The new unit will produce over 20,000 engines per year meant for the equipment of tractors, self-stackers, excavators, etc. The Romanian tractor production, which started three decades ago, amounted, at the end of 1977, to 582,273 units, manufactured in over 30 types and 300 variants. On an international scale Romania ranks among the first 8 great manufacturers of tractors. Thus Romania exports today about 50,000 tractors yearly to more than 80 countries. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU]

AIR TRANSPORT FACILITIES--A new inland flight, between Bucharest and Caransebes, is scheduled to be commissioned this year. Recently the airports at Constanta, Tirgu-Mures, Tulcea, Baia Mare, Bacu and Bucharest-Baneasa have been modernized. New regional flight clubs have been established in Sibiu, Suceavam Deva, Arad and Craiova to train and select cadres, and more such clubs will be established in Caransebes, Tirgu Jiu and Bistritia. Romanian aviation currently possesses transport, utility, medical and sports aircraft at the level of the state of the art. As for foreign air links, Romania has such links with 40 countries. New flights have been scheduled on the Bucharest-Havana route and to central Africa, and "the current air link between Bucharest and Peking will be extended." [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

VUCKOVIC DENOUNCES 'INVASION', 'OCCUPATION' OF KAMPUCHEA

AU202010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The armed forces loyal to the legitimate government of Democratic Kampuchea continue to fight bitterly in several provinces. According to the reports received this morning, the invasion forces have recaptured the maritime port of Kompong Som and the strategically important island of Koh Kong in the Gulf of Siam. The units loyal to Pol Pot's government continue to firmly hold their positions around Kompong Som and other occupied places along the coast. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses the events in and concerning Kampuchea:

Following the foreign intervention in Kampuchea, the battle over the situation in Indochina has been waged on two fronts in recent days. In Kampuchea, the units loyal to Pol Pot's government launched attacks against units of the invasion forces and recaptured the largest port, Kompong Som. At the same time the UN Security Council held a debate concerning the petition of Democratic Kampuchea because--as it was stated--of an aggression by Vietnam.. A group of nonalined countries prepared a resolution in this sense which was adopted by all members of this important UN organ except the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, whose representatives endeavored to justify the intervention of foreign forces in Kampuchea. Since there was no other way to oppose the draft resolution of the nonalined countries, which was adopted by the other 13 member countries of the Security Council as well as by an enormous majority of other countries of the world, the Soviet representatives used their right to veto. However, it is not likely that matters will be left at this, because the regular session of the UN General Assembly is now in progress.

The fact that the document prepared by the nonalined countries has won such plebiscite-like support shows that, regardless of the veto, an important political victory has been scored in the case of Kampuchea and the principles of the UN Charter have been upheld. But raising the question of intervention in Kampuchea on a wider level will provide yet another possibility for the world public to dissociate itself even more definitely from an attack on the freedom and independence of sovereign and nonalined Kampuchea.

It really must have become clear to those who have committed the aggression and those who are trying to justify it in the name of some higher principles that the Kampuchean people--regardless of what they think about Pol Pot's regime--have shown by their armed resistance against foreign troops that they cannot be reconciled to a situation imposed from outside. It is only the Kampuchean people themselves who can decide what kind of domestic system they will build. Is not the example of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Cambodia, who also did not agree with certain measures of the Phnom Penh regime, but who, when the sovereignty and freedom of his country were threatened, unconditionally stood on its side, too, instructive in this connection?

By engaging in the efforts to defend Kampuchea's sovereignty, all countries of the world which resolutely advocate the principles of sovereignty and noninterference are simultaneously defending their own freedom and independence,which--if intervention is left unpunished--could also be endangered under a similar excuse. For this reason the situation in Kampuchea, which some wanted to isolate from the world and at the same time impose their will on the Kampuchean people, cannot end in the way that the generals abroad planned. Calling attention to the criticism of Pol Pot's regime is merely a transparent attempt to cover up the essence of the events in Kampuchea; that is, the essence of invasion, occupation and interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

TITO MEETS WITH GRLICKOV BEFORE LATTER'S DEPARTURE TO CSSR

LD192034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has received League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov prior to Grlickov's visit to Czechoslovakia. Grlickov will visit Prague at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee.

Grlickov Arrives in Prague

LD220054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2002 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, January 21 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dr Aleksandar Grlickov arrived in Prague today, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

During the visit, Dr Grlickov and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak will discuss LCY-CPCZ cooperation and current questions of the international workers' movement. They will also exchange information on internal political development in the two countries.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SLOVENIAN AKTIV ON CAMBODIA SITUATION

LD192330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in Ljubljana today addressed the political aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia on some topical questions of the international political situation. On this occasion Stane Dolanc paid special attention to the development of the latest events in Kampuchea.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LCY AKTIV

LD192332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vhrovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today spoke in Belgrade to the political aktiv of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia about the current international situation, with particular reference to hotbeds of crisis in the world and the policy of nonalinement.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CUBA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Ikonic Hosts Dinner

AU191458 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Last night in Belgrade Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a dinner in honor of Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's minister for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit of several days to Yugoslavia. The dinner was attended by prominent Yugoslav officials, representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and associates of the head of Cuban diplomacy.

Djuranovic Receives Malmierca

LD191355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba. During a long and friendly conversation, the activities of the two countries in the preparations for the Havana summit meeting of the nonalined countries on the conditions of the present political and economic situation in the world were discussed.

While discussing the political preparations for the Havana meeting, they exchanged views on the importance of preserving the unity of the nonalined movement as regards the main principles of direction of action, the principles of the policy of nonalinement and the efforts to revive the dialog between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries, as well as the way to begin solving the growing problems of the developing countries and establish a new international economic order.

The talks were attended by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Cuba; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser for foreign policy to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Jose Eloj Valdes, Cuban ambassador to the SFRY.

Talks Reported, Malmierca Departs

LD201556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, who paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 17 to 20 January at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade this morning.

At Belgrade airport, the head of Cuban diplomacy was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates, and by Jose Eloy Valdes, Cuba's ambassador to Yugoslavia.

During his visit Minister Malmierca was received in separate audiences by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks held by the heads of Yugoslav and Cuban diplomacy a thorough and open exchange of views was carried out on questions connected with the policy and activities of the nonalined movement on some topical international questions, and on the further development of bilateral cooperation.

During the talks the importance was stressed of the forthcoming ministerial meeting in Maputo of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries, which will be devoted to the strengthening of the nonalined countries' solidarity and support for the struggle of the liberation movements and the frontline states against imperialism, and for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. The attacks by the racist Smith regime against Mozambique, Zambia and other frontline states were also denounced. The ministers emphasized that the only real solution for Zimbabwe and Namibia lies in their achievement of full independence, in keeping with the interests of their peoples, the UN decisions and with the full participation of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization], which are the only legitimate representatives of their peoples. They expressed support for the right of the people of South Africa to decide their own fate, and expressed solidarity with the struggle they are waging under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the African National Council, against the cruel system of apartheid established by the fascist regime.

During their talks Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca outlined the known assessments and stands of their governments as regards the situation in Southeast Asia.

Questions connected with the activity of the nonalined movement were discussed, and the need was emphasized for the member-countries to make all the necessary efforts to successfully prepare the forthcoming summit conference, which is to be held in Havana, in keeping with the aims, principles and policy of nonalinement contained in the declarations and resolutions of the movement. The conviction was expressed that the policy of nonalinement will continue to play an outstanding role in the struggle for the strengthening of peace in the world, the progress of mankind toward full and general disarmament, and the establishment of a new and more just international economic order.

The talks also covered bilateral relations, which were positively assessed. In this connection, the need for their further promotion in all fields was emphasized. The conditions and interest exist on both aides to achieve a still wider development of relations, including the establishment of long-term economic cooperation.

It was learned that Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Cuba, which was extended to him by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY AT-TURAYKI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 20 Jan

LD202214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a short friendly working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, the secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates.

The Yugoslav-Libyan talks will begin this evening at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Talks With Vrhovec Begin

AU202130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Tonight in Belgrade Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who arrived today on a brief friendly working visit, opened their official talks. The Middle East situation and the forthcoming Maputo ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries were discussed. The Libyan minister informed Vrhovec of the efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of Arab countries. Josip Vrhovec stated the Yugoslav views on the Middle East crisis. The Yugoslav-Libyan talks will continue tomorrow morning.

Josip Vrhovec has given a dinner in honor of Libyan Minister at-Turayki. In the toasts exchanged at the dinner, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere, the host and the guest pointed out, among other things, the importance of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and of the policy of nonalinement in international relations.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ID192323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 19 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent Yugoslav delegate to CEMA, has returned here from Moscow. The delegation participated in the 80th session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow from January 16 to 19.

The delegation took part in the discussion of a certain number of issues on the agenda of the session of the Executive Committee which, by mutual agreement between the SFRY and CEMA member countries, are laid down as "issues of mutual interest" and some only "for informative purposes"--as regulated by the agreement between the SFRY and CEMA signed in 1964.

Yugoslav associated labor organizations maintain a high degree of economic cooperation with the CEMA member countries, especially in the fields of machinebuilding and energy istallations and equipment.

The Yugoslav delegation showed interest, above all, in matters of mutual interest regarding preparations for multilateral specialization and coproduction as well as deliveries of equipment for nuclear powerplants, Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic said. The production of up to date computer-operated machine tools and legal questions on economic cooperation were also discussed.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON MEMOIRS OF BCP'S DRAGOYCHEVA

ID220100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 79 ID

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Are there Marxist methods of conquering foreign territories? The commentary is by Milika Sundic in connection with the publication of the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo:

The name of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, has been known to us from the darkest days of the Informburo [Cominformist] campaign against Yugoslavia. Although advanced in age, she is today as active as she was 20 years ago when Stalin's arbitrary conduct vis a vis Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Communist Party was at its height.

Tsola Dragoycheva has bequeathed to the BCP her memoirs which NOVA MAKEDONIJA has rightly described as the most sinister propaganda product of the past 20 years. In view of the timing of the publication of Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs and in view of their anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav substance, the aforementioned statement by NOVA MAKEDONIJA could be coupled with the view that Dragoycheva's memoirs also represent a most aggressive step against Yugoslavia. The memoirs practically call for the violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia because Tsola Dragoycheva says that Macedonians are Bulgarians and that Bulgaria is the only Balkan country which has the historic right to unite Vardar Macedonia, that is to day the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, to Bulgaria.

She also reiterates the old Greater-Bulgarian thesis that in 1941 Macedonia was not occupied by, but united to, Bulgaria. This claim has acquired the new explanation that the annexation of Macedonia was carried out by non-Marxist methods, which implies that there are also Marxist methods of conquering foreign countries.

We do not know whether Tsola Dragoycheva was so farsighted, but just now we are witnessing how a policy of war and aggression can be conducted in the name of Marxism-Leninism and of the so-called proletarian internationalism.

It seems that in the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict the Bulgarian leadership sees its chance to fulfill its Greater-Bulgarian claims on Macedonia and Yugoslavia. How else can you interpret Tsola Dragoycheva's stand, which is not her's alone, toward the second Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] session whose decisions, she says, are famous because they had the magic power of giving birth to a new nation in the Balkans; the Macedonian nation, and did so, as Tsola Dragoycheva puts in, on anti-Bulgarian foundations.

It transpires that Tsola Dragoycheva questions the validity of the AVNOJ decisions and therefore also the validity of the presence of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in Socialist Yugoslavia. The member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo says this much in one place of her memoirs: Macedonia, this old Bulgarian land, was taken away from Bulgaria by force as a result of the inequitable peace treaties of 1876, 1913 and 1919. Through this assessment of the peace treaties Tsola Dragoycheva in effect calls on her compatriots in Bulgaria by saying that what has been taken by force should be returned by force.

The last attempt to annex Macedonia to Bulgaria was made in 1941 in alliance with fascist Germany, but the attempt failed. However, since Tsola Dragoycheva suggests that there is also a Marxist way of conquering foreign territories, the question is posed: Is Bulgaria looking for such a way to annex Macedonia to Bulgaria, or has Bulgaria already found it?

There is also the question: Since the Bulgarian leadership takes the position that what Bulgaria did in 1941 in alliance with fascist Germany was not aggression, is Bulgaria counting on new allies by applying Marxist methods to conquer foreign territories to fulfill what she did not manage to do during the last war?

In her lamentations for Greater-Bulgaria, Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, forgot to mention the most important thing: That the Macedonian people themselves won their freedom and that they themselves decided with whom to live in their joint state. To the great chagrin of the Bulgarian leadership, who, as Tsola Dragoycheva says, hoped that Macedonia would want to become united with Bulgaria, the Macedonians opted for freedom and not for slavery as far back as 1941.

Memoirs Published in Sofia

LD211343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Skopje: The memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, which can be understood to represent the program of the Bulgarian party as regards the "Macedonian question," began to be published today also by the Sofia daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT. The NOVA MAKEDONIJA correspondent in Sofia reports that it is rumored in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that this part of her memoirs will be printed as a separate booklet and elaborated on not merely among party members but also in the army and in the schools as the textbook on the "Macedonian question."

The appearance of these materials--NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes--has evoked great attention among observers in Sofia.

In this connection it is stressed that they will represent part of a broader action which could follow in the near future, and through which it would be explained to the nation "in Marxist and party terms" why the Bulgarian CP lost Macedonia." The basic guidelines for this discussion have already been provided by Dragoycheva's memoirs. The memoirs are also pervaded by other characteristic dimensions and even by open territorial claims. It has been apparently assessed in Sofia--the Skopje daily concludes--that the time has come to mobilize even the younger generations with regard to the "Macedonian question", and at the same time to maintain the nationalistic tension which reached its peak in the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the period in which the 100th anniversary of the San Stefano treaty between tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire was celebrated.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA on Memoirs

LD192140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1028 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Under the title "Anti-Yugoslav Attack by a Bulgarian Leader," NOVA MAKEDONIJA today publishes a long report by its Sofia correspondent on the grave slanders leveled by Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, against our country, the League of Communists and the highest Yugoslav leaders.

SEPTEMVRI, the organ of Bulgarian writers, published in its latest issue a part of the still-unpublished memoirs of the oldest member of the BCP Central Committee, Tsola Dragoycheva, who is 81 years old. The published text, which runs a full 76 pages, carries the title "On the Class and Internationalist Positions--The Truth About the Macedonian Question." Dragoycheva wrote it as a reply to the memoirs by Lazar Kolisevski, Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo and Mihajlo Apostolski and "some other former leaders of the Macedonian organization" who, the Bulgarian magazine says, exploited the "patience, tolerance and good intentions" of the Bulgarian side and began "choir-like" to expound "all possible inventions, slanders and accusations which history buried a long time ago."

This kind of language runs through the entire text, the Skopje daily notes. According to Dragoycheva, the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] are important because they had the "magic" power "to give birth" to a new nation in the Balkans, i.e., Macedonia. On the other hand, "the formation of the Macedonian nation" was carried out on a thoroughly conquering, anti-Bulgarian basis." As part of this, "a whole army of agitators and educators falsified the generally known and generally accepted historic truths, inflamed old nationalist hostilities and most shamelessly appropriated the historic and cultural inheritance of the Bulgarian people by crudely falsifying its national history." "The Macedonians are Bulgarians," the author states, "and if any Balkan country had the same historic right to claim the annexation of the Vardar Macedonia, it is unquestionably Bulgaria."

Dragoycheva's text, NOVA MADEDONIJA writes, represents the worst anti-Yugoslav slander and exceeds every anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian slander published in Bulgaria in the last 20 years or so. It not only attacks Yugoslav party and state leaders, including Kilisevski, Tempo, Dimitar, Vlahov and others with expressions that no one would permit, but it also denigrates the LCY Central Committee and the national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples.

As far as Dragoycheva is concerned, at the center of all this, of course, is Macedonia, this "old Bulgarian land," "forcibly taken away by the unjust peace treaties" of 1878, 1913 and 1919, whose population "joyfully wanted to join Bulgaria."

According to the author of this pamphlet, an agreement existed between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian communists on the fate of Macedonia, which was to be solved after the victory over facism. At the proper time, the population was to be called upon to "choose by itself." "The Bulgarian leadership," Dragoycheva states, "believed that Macedonia would want to join Bulgaria." After the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1941, Tsola Dragoycheva argues, Macedonia was not occupied, but "annexed to Bulgaria;" but with non-Marxist methods. The LCY Central Committee, according to Dragoycheva, did everything in its power to prevent "the Macedonian organization from cooperating with the Bulgarian party."

Dragoycheva does not mention the national liberation struggle in Macedonia at all. This fact, NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes, simply does not fit into her pro-Bulgarian calculations. So far the historians here, the Sofia correspondent of NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes, have not succeeded in providing a "logical" pro-Bulgarian explanation of this struggle of the Macedonian people, and therefore avoid mentioning it.

According to Dragoycheva, "the troubles with the Macedonian question" continued after the capitulation of fascist Bulgaria, and relations between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav communist parties entered "a difficult phase" because of "Yugoslav pretensions to a part of Bulgarian territory." According to Dragoycheva, Yugoslavia in the meantime succeeded in "developing the infamous decisions of AVNOJ" in order "to swallow the neighboring land." This land within the territory of Bulgaria was "Pirin," which was to be "swallowed" by the newly created Macedonian republic. Because of strong pressure from the Yugoslav side, the Bulgarian communists had no choice, but were compelled, according to Dragoycheva, to make "undesirable and incorrect concessions," as characterized by the decisions adopted at the 10th plenum of the BCP Central Committee on the Macedonian national question. It is with these decisions and the unfortunate census, Dragoycheva argues, that "the Yugoslav leaders are now speculating and exploiting in order to impose the recognition of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria."

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS NIS ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

LD192130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Nis--A group of PRC economic workers have spent 2 days looking at the electronics industry in Nis, where they held talks with the representatives of several factories on the possibilities of cooperation and production cooperation between this collective and the electronics industry of Sichuan [Szechwan] Province. The delegation of Chinese economists visited a washing machine factory, a factory manufacturing X-ray and electromedical equipment, and departments for the production of acclimatization equipment. They got acquainted with the production programs, the organization of work and the production plans of these factories.

It was agreed that the talks on cooperation between the electronics industries in Nis and the Sichuan Province would be continued at the forthcoming exhibition of Yugoslav industrial achievements in Beijing [Peking] which will also include the Nis electronics industry. There will also be an exchange of experts to propose concrete forms of business and technical cooperation.

BAGHDAD MEETING OF NONALINED JOURNALISTS OPENS

AU201737 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Tomorrow a meeting of journalists from nonalined countries will open in Baghdad.

The meeting has been prepared by a working committee composed of representatives of Iraq, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Vietnam, Ghana and Guyana. This meeting of journalists from nonalined countries will also be attended by representatives of UNESCO and the International Organization of Journalists, and by representatives of the federations of Arab, Latin American and African journalists.

MALTA CONFERENCE OF NONALINED STUDENTS' GROUPS POSTPONED

LD191248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Valletta, January 19 (TANJUG)--The first conference of the nonaligned students' organizations, which was to be held in Malta, has been postponed at the preparatory committee including members of forty nonaligned countries. No agreement was reached on the conditions necessary for a successful meeting.

The representative of the National Students' Union of Malta, which was to be host to the conferences, has announced that the preparatory committee will continue consultations with the delegations which have arrived in Malta, and that the conference will begin [words indistinct] as agreement among the participants is reached.

NEW CONSTITUTION COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD191258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions held its first constituting meeting. According to Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the commission, one of the first concrete tasks of the newly set-up commission will be to elaborate Comrade Tito's initiative concerning collective work, decision-making and responsibility in the organs of sociopolitical communities and especially in federal organs.

In this connection, a working group for the political system was set up today. In cooperation with the organs of federal sociopolitical organizations and with commissions of republican and provincial assemblies for constitutional questions, the group will elaborate and propose the most suitable way to implement the president's initiative. This working group will be chaired by Kiro Hadzivasilev, who is also deputy chairman of the newly established assembly commission.

A working group for the elaboration of the rules of procedure and the work program of the commission was also set up under the chairmanship of Dr Aleksandar Fir. The SFRY Assembly commission will, above all, devote itself to the study of the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and to the examination and consideration of proposals for constitutional changes, as well as questions of principle of a constitutional character.

DJURANOVIC VISITS EXHIBITION AT ARMY CLUB IN BELGRADE

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the exhibition entitled "The Setting Up and Development of Yugoslavia's Armed Forces", held at the Belgrade Yugoslav People's Army Club. Veselin Djuranovic was accompanied by Dr Ivo Margan and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, vice president and member of the Federal Executive Council, respectively. They were greeted by Lt Col Gen Predrag Djuric, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, by Maj Gen Ernest Mezga, director of the military museum, and by other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The exhibition, which has some 200 items on display, will tour all large towns and garrisons of the Yugoslav People's Army. At the end of the visit, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke in highly appreciative terms about the concept of the exhibition, and in particular about the fact that it would be accessible to many work collectives in all socialist republics and provinces.

LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF VINKOVCI DEFENSE UNITS MEETS

LD202026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vinkovci--The second conference of the League of Communists of the territorial defense units of Vinkovci municipality was held here this morning. Following the election of the working bodies, Zoran Burakovic, secretary of the League of Communists committee of the territorial defense headquarters, submitted a report on the work of the past 2 years. He stressed that this conference of communists, members of the territorial defense units, had been convened in order to analyze the activity and work in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and to determine the basic tasks in the next period in line with the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia. This conference is in fact programmed and orientated toward being a working meeting of communists on the tasks and activity of organs, collectives and aktivs of the League of Communists in territorial defense including the combat training of territorial defense units, consolidation of the moral and political unity and strength of military collectives of territorial defense in the ideopolitical and military-professional education of all members of territorial defense, and even better organization of all the party and political work of territorial defense units of the Vinkovci commune.

Following Secretary Burakovic's report, Ivan Tanjga submitted the proposed action program for organizations and organs of the League of Communists in territorial defense units. This was followed by a very extensive and meaningful debate.

In the final part of the conference's work, the statement issued by Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, about giving an honorary name to a territorial defense unit in Vinkovci commune, was read out. In the future this unit will bear the name of Stjepan Sekulic-Ljupko Bosut. Greetings telegrams were sent by the conference to Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY, and the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee.

MIKULIC, OTHERS ATTEND MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR BIJEDIC

LD181622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A commemorative ceremony was held at Sarajevo cemetery today to mark the second anniversary of the tragic death of Dzemal Bijedic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife Razija.

Members of the family laid flowers and delegations of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the cities of Sarajevo and Mostar laid wreaths on the grave of the eminent revolutionary and sociopolitical worker. Those present honored those who died so tragically with a minute's silence.

The commemoration was attended by the highest-ranking sociopolitical workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina, including Branko Mikulic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Rato Dugonjic and Djuro Pucar; and also numerous Sarajevo citizens, who covered the grave of Dzemal and Razija Bijedic with flowers.

TANJUG MARKS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEWS AGENCIES' POOL

LD191552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 19 (TANJUG)--Tomorrow will be four years since the non-aligned countries' pool of news agencies started operation as the first experiment in its kind. On January 20, 1975, this form of information cooperation among non-aligned countries meant the circulation of news stories from some ten agencies only; now, four years later, TANJUG's and some other news agencies' daily news (?circulation) [word indistinct] stories in English, French, Spanish and Arabic from almost fifty non-aligned agencies.

Since the very beginning when TANJUG was the only agency gathering and transmitting other non-aligned news agencies' stories, this undertaking to "decolonize information" has been seen, and is increasingly seen now, as the first specific step toward what is described in official national and international forums as the new world order in the field of information. Old information relationships have been undermined, regardless of the fact that the pool was not intended to compete with or replace other news agencies.

These evaluations have been heard during the past four years at the highest forums of the nonaligned countries, and recently in the United Nations General Assembly, as well as at the last UNESCO general conference in Paris. This struggle for a new international information order--aimed, in fact, at filling in the gaps and correcting the imbalance--was joined by the nonaligned countries' radio and television stations late in 1977. Journalists of several nonaligned countries, whose first conference will begin in Baghdad on January 21, are also expected to take part in these efforts.

The pool of the nonaligned countries' news agencies was founded on the basis of recommendations submitted to these countries in the final documents of the fourth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state or governments held in Algiers in 1973.

The first conference of ministers of information and directors of news agencies of the non-aligned countries, held in New Delhi two months before the Colombo summit, formulated the first statute of the pool. The conference also adopted the action programme for the establishment of "pools" of radio microphones and TV screens for the non-aligned countries. The latter came into being at the first conference of broadcasting organizations held in Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, late in October 1977.

This undertaking has led many in the world (governments and international forums) to face new realities. At UNESCO's general conference recently held in Paris everybody agreed, both the West and East, that new relations in this field are inevitable. This awareness at the official level is, certainly, an important point for the non-aligned countries' in which: naturally, public information media are not by far at the professional and technical level as those in highly developed countries of the two existing political-military and information blocs, shut in themselves or isolated to a greater or lesser extent.

Both the pool of news agencies and the pool of radio and television broadcasters have drawn wide response in multinational, self-management, and non-aligned Yugoslavia, where the information media of the constituent republics and provinces are already "pooled" with TANJUG, a founding member of the pool of news agencies, as a major supplier of news from non-aligned countries as well. This is [words indistinct] by the extensive daily coverage given to developments in these countries by Yugoslav papers and radio and television stations. Other non-aligned countries are beginning to (?embark) on similar courses. The coordinating committee of the pool of non-aligned countries' news agencies will hold its third meeting in March, with preparations for covering the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana early in September as a major topic for discussion.